

MITCHEL ON THE JUMP,  
CAMPAIGNING IN STORMFusion Candidate Puts in Busy  
Day, Despite Rain, Address-  
ing Many Supporters.

WANTED: YOUNG WORKERS

Leader Warns Youthful Adher-  
ents Against Tiger—Adam-  
son Replies to Croker's  
Attack on Gaynor.

John Purroy Mitchel, fusion candidate for Mayor, spent yesterday receiving several delegations at the Custom House, conferring with Robert Adamson, the fusion manager, at headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Building, talking before the Mitchell College Men's Club, in the Putnam Building, meeting the Kings County leaders at dinner at the Montauk Club and making two speeches in the "City of Churches." Despite the heavy rain, he put in a hard day's work on his campaign.

This is to be a campaign of young men, that is to say, young men are to be drafted to do much of the hard work, work that in many cases in past years has not been done. Mr. Mitchel, himself a young man, chose Mr. Adamson, another young man, for campaign manager. The manager, in turn, has started out to build up an organization of young workers to assist in preventing fraudulent voting and getting out the registration.

Mr. Adamson made his third talk yesterday to young volunteers. About eighteen hundred have written in, asking for a chance to take part in the campaign, and nearly one thousand have called at headquarters in person, left their names and addresses and enlisted for the work.

The plan is to get an active working force of 1,500. Many of these young men will be connected with the college men's organization, which opened its headquarters at Broadway and 43d street late yesterday afternoon.

In spite of the heavy storm, more than one hundred young men came out and stood in the bare rooms for an hour to listen to Mr. Mitchel and other fusion speakers.

Warns Against Tammany.

"You don't have to go back far," he said, "for an example of the sort of government that Tammany will give if it gets in power. You only have to go back to the days when I, as one of the Commissioners of Accounts, was investigating the Borough Presidents' offices in the Bronx and Manhattan."

Mr. Mitchel referred to the purchase of Hunt's Point Park for \$347,000 when the land was assessed for only \$43,000. He referred to the favored Tammany contractors who got rich pickings from the office of the Borough President of Manhattan.

"We have developed the machinery to give the city a businesslike administration," said Mr. Mitchel. "This has been done by the present administration, and that good work can be continued if the fusion Board of Estimate is elected."

"It may be," he said, "that we cannot interest people in these savings. However, when we tell them that money saved in this way means we can have a better examination of the milk supply, more educational facilities, more playgrounds and better police and fire protection, I am sure they will be interested."

Mr. Mitchel said the issue was not only one of a business administration, but also of common honesty in conducting the affairs of the city.

Gaynor's Son-in-Law Takes Part.

The following officers were elected: L. H. Bigelow, Yale, '88, president; E. H. Gertner, Columbia, '09, secretary; William Seward Webb, Jr., Yale, '09, treasurer.

Mr. Webb, who married a daughter of Mayor Gaynor, had started to organize college men for him. The nucleus of that organization is to be turned over to the Mitchell standard.

A delegation from the Tammany Club of the Eleventh Assembly District, which has been against the regular Tammany organization for some time, in spite of the name, called upon Mr. Mitchel yesterday to offer their support. Frank Joyce, leader of the delegation, said they intended to support the entire fusion ticket.

Speaking of the interview with Richard Croker in "The World" yesterday, in which the former boss of Tammany Hall denounced Mayor Gaynor, Mr. Adamson said:

"Everybody knows why Mr. Croker is so eager to defame Mayor Gaynor. Mayor Gaynor fought Mr. Croker and all his kind as long as he lived, and he was engaged in fighting Mr. Croker's talented pupil when he died."

Croker on "Good Mayors."

"Mr. Croker is quoted as saying that he knows Mr. McCall and that he will make a good Mayor." The people of New York attach a peculiar value to Mr. Croker's opinion of what constitutes a "good Mayor." He gave us Van Wyck, the best Mayor New York ever had, and I think the people of New York will know just how far to follow Mr. Croker's advice."

The first meeting of the campaign committee, announced by Mr. Adamson yesterday, will be held at headquarters tomorrow at 5 p. m. The membership of the committee is as follows:

Job E. Hedges, William Loeb, Jr., Samuel S. Koenig, Francis W. Bird, Frank L. Polk, Martin Saxe, Norman Hapgood, Joseph M. Price, Henry De Forest Baldwin, Timothy Healy, Cesare Conti, Joseph Barondess, Charles Steckler, Nathan W. Smythe, Jacob A. Livingston, William Woodruff, Samuel B. Donnelly, William Herr, Jacob Brenner, William M. Calder, Raymond V. Ingersoll, Allison L. Adams, Olin J. Stephens, Richard W. Lawrence, Cyrus C. Miller, John G. Burge, John B. Claremont, Cornelius J. Eary, William G. Wilcox, Edward R. Stettinius, Theron Burden, Francis H. Luce, J. J. Kindred, John A. Porter and Dr. Henry Moskowitz. In addition to the above, Charles L. Bernheimer will be treasurer of the committee and Arthur H. Woods secretary.

STATE FAIR \$50,000 AHEAD

Second Largest Amount in Its History Realized This Year.

Syracuse, Oct. 1.—Following a meeting of the New York State Fair Commission today, at which all bills for the recent fair were paid, it was announced that more than \$50,000 profit had been made this year.

This amount, which is the second largest amount in the history of the fair, will be turned over to the State Treasurer on December 31. The night shows were a success and will probably become a permanent feature of the fair.

"FINGY" CONNERS LISTENING TO EVIDENCE IN THE SULZER TRIAL.

SULZER TO BARE  
TAMMANY "PLOT"

Continued from first page.

he felt sure his testimony would be helpful to the Governor.

Frederick L. Colwell, Jr., son of the missing broker who placed orders for the mysterious "Account No. 500," was here to-night. He said he did not know where his father was, but he thought it likely that he might testify if the defense wanted him.

The Sulzer defense, as it is generally understood, is to be that the campaign contributions were personal gifts and so not to be accounted for under the corrupt practices act; that Mrs. Sulzer was the real Wall Street speculator, not the Governor, and that Tammany Hall conspired to oust an independent executive from the office which he was using to depose that organization from power in the people's interest. To establish this line of defense, Sarecky, Josephthal, Colwell, the Governor himself and Mrs. Sulzer would have to be called as witnesses.

There is doubt expressed by lawyers whether the so-called conspiracy line of evidence will be admitted by the court. Lawyers for the board of impeachment managers insist that it will be only over their dead bodies, and contend that it is manifestly immaterial and incompetent.

There is little talk now—where there was plenty of it a few days ago—that the defense will try to put Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany Hall, and other important Democratic politicians on the stand to prove the "conspiracy."

Motion to Dismiss Up To-day.

Governor Sulzer's lawyers worked far into the night after the Assembly board of managers rested its case this afternoon, preparing for a motion to be presented when the court convenes again at 2 p. m. to-morrow asking that all of the eight articles of impeachment against the Governor be dismissed, as not proved, except those relating to campaign contributions.

The adjournment was in the nature of a compromise, as the lawyers for the defense wanted to have until Monday, and to decide the question the court went into executive session, where two votes were taken. According to report the first one stood 33 to 17 against adjournment to Monday, and the second 42 to 7 in favor of adjournment until to-morrow afternoon.

D. Cady Herrick, who requested the adjournment until Monday, based the request on the statement that Louis Marshall, of counsel to the Governor, would be away to-morrow, in observance of the Jewish holiday, and partly on the proposition that the work of the case had so exhausted the lawyers for the defense that he believed some of them might break down unless the strain was relieved by a short rest.

Sulzer May Testify First.

His remark as to the exhaustion of counsel is understood to refer to Harvey D. Hinman, who has been chosen to make the address opening Sulzer's side of the case. It is likely that another adjournment will be taken before the first witness for the defense is called.

This witness, it is said, will be Governor Sulzer himself or Louis A. Sarecky, the Governor's campaign secretary, whom counsel for the impeachment managers failed to put on the stand, although he was under subpoena. Sarecky indorsed many of the checks given to Sulzer in his campaign which were not reported in his sworn statement of campaign contributions.

Both the Governor and Mrs. Sulzer are expected to take the stand before the defense closes. The Governor will defend his failure to report the numerous contributions he received on the ground that they were personal gifts, it is believed. Mrs. Sulzer, it is said, will defend his alleged speculative transactions in Wall Street with testimony to show that they were conducted for her account.

She is expected to tell the story of the loan which she is said to have contracted with the Carnegie Trust Company and to seek to prove that, for the sole purpose of paying the loan the Governor borrowed money from the Stock Exchange firm of Harris & Fuller on securities owned by her, and did not speculate with the firm.

Mystery Woman Named.

Lieutenant Commander L. M. Josephthal, who paid a debt of \$20,752 contracted by the Governor with Harris & Fuller, according to the testimony, is expected to be another witness. He reached Albany to-night from New York, where he arrived to-day from Europe. His testimony, it is understood, will be highly favorable to the Governor.

Now that the direct testimony is all in, Isidor J. Kresel said that no further effort would be made to find the "mysterious woman" in the case. She is Miss Bessie Colwell, a relative of Frederick L. Colwell. The board of managers wanted her chiefly to testify regarding the whereabouts of Colwell, but they also intended to question her as to her knowledge of his stock deals for the Governor.

Many witnesses under subpoena, including William J. ("Finky") Connors, of Buffalo, and Hugh J. Kelly, of New York, a railroad builder for the Cuban government, were not called. Both were subpoenaed to testify as to contributions they are supposed to have made to Governor Sulzer. They may be placed on the stand in rebuttal. Several other witnesses were served, it is understood, for the same purpose.

Account Was Sulzer's.

The managers rested to-day with the testimony of John B. Gray, member of the brokerage firm of Fuller & Gray, which handled the famous "Account No. 500" of Colwell's. Gray testified that Colwell had told him that this account was Governor Sulzer's. Gray also said that he had contributed through Colwell to the Governor's campaign fund upon a representation that at one time Colwell said a bond he purchased was for a woman.

The broker said that he could not recall the name of the woman. No testimony was adduced from the witness to show that the Governor had anything to do with the designation of the account as "No. 500."

The prosecution put on record through the medium of the stenographer for the Frawley committee all the committee's dealings with Sarecky. This evidence, John B. Stanchfield announced, was put in by the managers in support of the fifth article of impeachment, which has to do with the suppression of testimony.

Supplementing the evidence concerning Sarecky's refusal to answer questions, the managers put on John C. Birdseye, secretary of the State Civil Service Commission, asking him about the moves by which Sarecky was installed in his berth as lay member of the deportation bureau of the State Hospital Commission.

Stanchfield contended that the promotion of Sarecky to his job at \$4,000 a year from his previous position as an executive stenographer or clerk at about \$2,000 was corroborative evidence in support of Article IV, which charged Sulzer with bribery.

Isidor Kresel, one of the lawyers for the managers, was about to go into the subject in detail, when Mr. Herrick took the wind out of his sails with the statement that Barthman's contribution was listed properly in the Governor's filed statement.

Fuller's Books Correct.

At the opening of court this morning Melville B. Fuller got permission to make a statement on the record correcting the insinuation of Kresel yesterday that Fuller's books had been "doctored" in connection with the Sulzer account. Fuller showed, as he did yesterday, that his books were in proper condition and that the entries concerning the Sulzer account were correct. He intimated that Kresel ought to withdraw his accusation, but the lawyer declined to take any part in or notice of Fuller's correction.

At the end of a short afternoon session, when the case against Sulzer had been closed, Edgar T. Brackett, of counsel for the prosecution, summarized the contents of the prosecution with the statement that he was satisfied they had proved each of the articles of impeachment.

"The first, second and sixth articles, dealing with the campaign fund statement and the transfer of funds from the campaign to Wall Street speculation," said Brackett, "have been proved from the documentary evidence alone, apart from the sworn testimony of Melville B. Fuller, Arthur Fuller, John Boyd Gray and the other brokerage house witnesses. The testimony put on the record to-day concerning Sarecky's defiance of the legislative committee and his promotion to a better job at the same time furnishes conclusive proof of the charges of bribery and suppression of testimony in the fourth and fifth articles."

To Oppose Dismissal.

Mr. Stanchfield said that the managers would fight any attempt on the part of the Governor's counsel to-morrow to have any of the articles dismissed. It is expected that Mr. Herrick will contend that all the charges except those connected with the campaign fund matter should be dismissed, on the ground that the prosecution has not made out any case on them, but Stanchfield said that in addition to his fight against the expected motion in its entirety he would argue that, in any event, the court hold the motion in abeyance until the end of the case, exactly as it did with regard to the constitutional objections first raised by Sulzer's counsel.

While it is expected that the defense will make a strong effort to have at least some of the charges dismissed in advance, the belief of some lawyers is that the court will hold that all the charges should stand until the end of the case. If that is done the defense will be called upon immediately after the formal motions to-morrow to begin the presentation of witnesses.

So far there has been no definite announcement as to just when the Governor will take the stand, but it is reported that he will be the first witness in his own defense. The formal motions, it is believed, will take up all of to-morrow's short afternoon session, leaving the ways cleared for hearing witnesses on Friday morning.

Mr. Gray, the stock broker, was asked about the disappearance of Colwell and from his story it appeared that the witness left suddenly just after he had appeared before the Frawley committee at the City Hall and when he was still under subpoena to appear before the committee again, and had traveled straight to Albany. That much Gray said Colwell had told him, but as to his movements after he came to Albany Gray professed utter ignorance.

"Where did he say he was going in Albany?" queried Brackett.

"To see William Sulzer," replied Gray. With the fact thus established that Colwell had started to call upon Governor Sulzer Brackett took Gray back to the time when Colwell opened up the famous "Account No. 500." The broker went over the same ground covered yesterday by his partner, Arthur Fuller, as to the opening of the account with the purchase of 200 shares of "Big Four" stock.

They Liked Currency.

He was able to supplement Fuller's evidence, however, by the statement that the payments for that purchase were all made in currency. As Gray described it, Colwell handed to him on October 21, 1912,

when he gave the purchase order, \$1,500 in bills. The next day he handed over \$1,000 in bills. On October 28, Colwell paid over \$500 in bills, and on October 31, the day the 200 shares of stock were delivered by the firm to Colwell, the \$3,825 balance was handed over, also in currency.

Gray said that such transactions in currency were not usual, and did not ask Colwell at that time who his principal was, nor did Colwell volunteer the information.

"Did you make any contribution to the Sulzer campaign?" Brackett asked.

"I did," replied Gray, and a moment later he described how he had given his check to Colwell, made out to Sulzer, for \$50. Colwell had asked for the contribution, Gray said. He denied that he had ever talked to his bookkeeper, Sutton, about "account 500." Sutton testified before the Frawley committee that Gray told him the account was Governor Sulzer's account.

Brackett finally led Gray along to the second transaction in "Big Four" stock which "Account 500" set forth. This was on November 4, after the first deal had been closed out by Colwell's \$3,800 cash payment.

"When was the second transaction in this account and what was it?" Brackett asked.

"Bought 100 'Big Four' on November 4," Gray replied.

"Upon whose order was that purchased?"

"Mr. Colwell's."

Cullen Takes a Hand.

By President Cullen—Did he say whether you were to carry the stock for him, or he would take it up, or anything of that kind? A—I would know about the money, and he said it would be paid for when ready to deliver.

The president—Very well.

By Mr. Brackett—What else was said?

A—When.

Q—At that time.

The president—Call his attention to what you want.

By Mr. Brackett—Did he tell you at that time it was for William Sulzer? A—He said the account was for William Sulzer.

Samuel M. Frank, stenographer for the Frawley committee, verified the minutes he took of the testimony of Sarecky before the committee. Mr. Frank read the testimony which Sarecky gave before the committee. Sarecky there said that he was connected with the State Hospital Commission as deportation agent for alien insane. He had only just been appointed to the position, and said that he was informed that the salary was \$4,000 a year. After that the reading of Sarecky's testimony was all excluded except that where he refused to answer questions. Most of these questions had to do with the Sulzer campaign contributions which Sarecky handled.

Mr. Hinman asked to have all of the Sarecky testimony stricken out, on the ground that it was incompetent and hearsay, but the motion was defeated.

John F. Birdseye, secretary of the State Civil Service Commission, was then called. At the request of Mr. Stanchfield, he produced a letter written to the Civil Service Commission on July 21, 1912, stating that Sarecky had resigned as confidential stenographer on July 18, and asking that the vacancy be noted on the records. A letter from the State Hospital Commission to the Civil Service Commission was then produced by Mr. Birdseye. It was dated July 23, and read:

"The State Hospital Commission directs me to request your commission to suspend the rule requiring examination in the case of Louis A. Sarecky, of Brooklyn, for appointment to the position of lay deputy in the bureau of deportation at an annual salary of \$4,000. This application is made pursuant to Section 15, subdivision of the civil service law. Mr. Sarecky is a person of high attainments and possesses the qualifications which will make him a useful member of the force. He masters five modern languages and also knows the jargon of the different races and nationalities contributing to our hospital population."

Had Right to Name Sarecky.

On cross-examination Mr. Hinman brought from the witness that the State Hospital Commission could appoint lay deputies of the deportation bureau, under the law of 1912, who were not medical men.

Robert C. Cumming, chief of the legislative bill drafting department, testified that early in February of this year Governor Sulzer sent for him and told him that he wanted a bill prepared providing for the incorporation of the New York Stock Exchange. Sulzer had some memoranda on the subject, Cumming said, which he had turned over to him. He prepared the bill, he said, and the next day when he delivered copies of it to the Governor, the Governor turned the copies over to Senator Stilwell and Aaron J. Levy, Assembly leader, for introduction in their respective houses.

Cumming described and identified the different bills relating to the Stock Exchange which he prepared at the instance of the Governor, including the bill amending the penal law in relation to false representations concerning securities, the bill on the reporting or publishing of fictitious transactions in securities, the bill on bucket shops and on brokers trading against customers' orders, and the amendments to the penal law in relation to discrimination by exchanges or members thereof.

There was no cross-examination and the defense did not appear to consider Cumming's evidence as of any import to the Governor.

One Jolt for Kresel.

Colonel Barthman, the final witness put on by the prosecution, proved to be a decided anti-climax for the managers, not on account of his testimony, which was clear cut and definite with regard to his \$20 campaign contribution, but because of the jolt with which Mr. Herrick jarred them when he showed that Barthman's contribution had been included in the list which the Governor filed with the Secretary of State.

Kresel was going into every minute detail of the Barthman contribution, having the check and various letters identified by the witness, when Herrick interrupted with this statement: "One moment. Will you concede that that is in the statement filed?"

Judge Cullen leaned over his desk in surprise.

"What is that?" he asked Herrick, and Herrick repeated his question.

"It is news to me if it was," Kresel commented. "I have not seen it."

A moment later Kresel checked was forced to admit that the Barthman check was in the statement and he sat down with a crestfallen air and Stanchfield announced that the managers rested their case.

FARRELL NOT IN SULZER CASE.

James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, was not in Albany yesterday to testify at the Sulzer trial, as reported in an afternoon paper. Mr. Farrell said at his office, No. 71 Broadway, that he had not been subpoenaed, knew absolutely nothing of the matter and was at a loss to understand how the report originated.

JOHN B. GRAY.

\$56,937 UNREPORTED BY  
SULZER, SAYS KRESELStatement, as Estimated by Prosecution, To Be  
Put Forward for Comparison with  
Actual One.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Albany, Oct. 1.—The following statement of unreported contributions to Governor Sulzer's campaign fund, totaling \$56,937, as estimated by the prosecution, was tabulated to-night by Isidor Kresel, of counsel for the Assembly managers, and will be put forward by way of contrast by the prosecution to be compared with the actual statement of campaign contributions which Sulzer filed with the Secretary of State.

It is Mr. Kresel's contention that these unreported contributions should have been included in Sulzer's statement, following the items amounting to approximately \$5,000 which he did report. The statement follows:

Contributor	Amount	Where deposited	How given
Jacob H. Schiff	\$2,500	Mutual Alliance Trust Co.	To L. A. Sarecky's order.
Henry Morgenthau	1,000	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	To Sulzer's order.
Abram I. Etkin	500	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	To Sulzer's order.
William F. McDonagh	500	Mutual Alliance Trust Co.	To order of bearer.
Theodore W. Myers	1,000	Boyer, Griswold & Co.	To Sulzer's order.
John Lenn	1,000	Boyer, Griswold & Co.	To Sulzer's order.
Lyman A. Spaulding	1,000	Boyer, Griswold & Co.	To Sulzer's order, delivered by Lewis J. Conlon.
Edward F. O'Dwyer	100	Boyer, Griswold & Co.	To Sulzer's order.
John W. Cox	100	Boyer, Griswold & Co.	To Sulzer's order.
Frank V. Stauss	100	Boyer, Griswold & Co.	To Sulzer's order, delivered by Lewis J. Conlon.
John T. Pooling	100	Boyer, Griswold & Co.	To Sulzer's order.
Daniel M. Brady	100	Boyer, Griswold & Co.	To Sulzer's order, delivered by Lewis J. Conlon.
Mark Potter	200	By J. J. Conlon, in National Nassau Bank	To Conlon's order, delivered by Lewis J. Conlon.
C. S. Pinckney	200	Mutual Alliance Trust Co.	To Sulzer's order.
A. I. Sterber	100	Mutual Alliance Trust Co.	To Sulzer's order.
J. T. Gwatkin	100	Mutual Alliance Trust Co.	To Sulzer's order.
John P. O'Brien	100	Mutual Alliance Trust Co.	To Sulzer's order.
Morris Tekulsky	250	Mutual Alliance Trust Co.	To Sulzer's order, delivered by G. A. Derach, from C. A. Sulzer.
Peter Desiger	250	Mutual Alliance Trust Co.	To Sulzer's order.
Simon Uhlman	100	Mutual Alliance Trust Co.	To Sarecky's order.
Henry Elias	100	Boyer, Griswold & Co.	To Sulzer's order.
George C. Hawley	500	Cashed by Derach.	Handled to Sarecky, by Stadler.
Richard Croker, Jr.	2,000	Cashed by F. L. Colwell.	To order of cash given to Sulzer.
Harvey C. Garber	100		To Sulzer's order.
Total	\$12,650		

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

William Hoffman	500	Check cashed by Derach.	To order of Stadler.
August Luchow	250	Cashed by Derach.	To order of Stadler.
Lewis J. Conlon	100		Handled to Sarecky.
George W. Neville	100		Handled to Sarecky.
James W. Peck	2,500		Handled to Sulzer.
George W. Frosman	2,500		Handled to Sulzer.
Frank M. Patterson	500		Handled to Sulzer.
Total	\$13,250		

In addition to these amounts, the impeachment managers list as derived from campaign contributions the following sums paid in cash to brokers by or for Mr. Sulzer: To Boyer, Griswold & Co., \$7,125; to Fuller & Gray, \$16,912; to Harris & Fuller, \$16,000. Total, \$40,037.

Recapitulation: Check contributions, \$12,650; cash contributions, \$4,250; cash paid to brokers, \$40,037. Grand total, \$56,937.

## HOBOS WANT GOOD ROADS

Will Make It Easier to Find  
Work, Congress Is Told.

Detroit, Oct. 1.—Discussion at to-day's session of the American Road Congress was interrupted by the entrance of a man who shouted: "I am the hobo king of America, and who is more interested in good roads than the hoboes? I ask to be seated in this congress as a delegate."

The speaker was C. Jeff Davis, president of the International Itinerant Workers' Union, and a seat in the convention was given to him.

"I've just come in on the blind baggage from Indianapolis," Davis explained. "I am interested in good roads, as is every hobo. Don't confuse hoboes with tramps, who disgrace our profession. The hobo wants work, and is idle through no fault of his own. There are 30,000 hoboes in this country, and we want good roads, so it will be easier for us to find work."

William L. Bowman, of New York City, discussed legal suggestions respecting road contracts and Daniel J. Hauer, of New York, the protection and upkeep of road equipment.

MILLS ON "CITIZENSHIP"

Radical Demands Laid to Lax-  
ness in Duty.

In an address on "Citizenship" at the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Club last night Ogden L. Mills, treasurer of the Republican County Committee, said that the assault on American institutions involved in the demands of those who asked for the initiative and referendum, recall and other radical governmental methods was largely the result of the failure of the citizen to respond to his duty to the state.

"We must establish a new standard of success," he said, "in which mere commercial prosperity or great wealth will not be the sole criterion, but one which will stamp him as most successful who has contributed most to the welfare of that great brotherhood to which all Americans belong."

Another speaker was the Rev. John Wesley Hill, who reviewed the past of the Republican party. Mr. Hill praised the leaders in the party, dwelling particularly on the services of McKinley, who, he said, had changed the United States from a hermit nation to a world power.

Charles W. Coleman, candidate for Mu-

nicipal Court Judge, spoke on the local political situation in the district.

## A PARADOXICAL POLITICIAN

Chesbrough Denounces Tam-  
many While Defending McCall.

William H. Chesbrough, president of the City Economy League, undertook the difficult task last night of denouncing Tammany Hall, while at the same time defending Chairman McCall, its candidate for Mayor. The league has indorsed Mr. McCall and the fusion candidates for the other places in the Board of Estimate, with the exception of President Cromwell, in Richmond, and L. C. L. Smith, in Queens.

"It has been clearly demonstrated," says Mr. Chesbrough, "that even regular Democrats, who have been affiliated in the past with Tammany Hall, and who admire Judge McCall's courage, character and ability, but are thoroughly disgusted with other inferior nominees on the Tammany ticket and are willing in great numbers to vote a ticket which will elect McCall and defeat the Tammany henchmen."

Mr. Chesbrough asserts he headed a delegation that called on Charles F. Murphy to select good nominees for the Board of Estimate. The Tammany "boss" told them none would be selected except those who would be entirely governed by the organization